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ABSTRACT

This publication discusses and provides statistics on United States travel abroad and foreign travel to the United States. Contents include a discussion of the following: (1) trends in travel and exchange programs; (2) scope and relevance of U.S. exchanges; (3) cultural exchanges, programs, and travel between the West and Russia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China, and the Middle East; (4) programs involving foreign visitors who came to the United States to study the democratic process; (5) exchange programs aimed at fighting drug abuse; (6) environmental and urban projects; and (7) other nations' support for exchanges. Names, addresses, and descriptions of groups that provide exchange opportunities are provided. The tables in the appendices, which comprise half of the publication, contain statistics on exchange programs from 1949 to 1972. Included are numbers of both U.S. and foreign persons exchanged, origin or destination by area, kinds of exchange grants, and what the travelers taught or studied. (Author/RM)

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International Educational & Cultural Exchange

A Human Contribution To The Structure Of Peace

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

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Foreword

The explosive growth in global communications, tourism, and commerce over the past quarter century has both positive and negative implications. New myths, new anxieties, and new frustrations, together with disruption of traditional patterns of belief and community, are the consequences of this growth—at least as frequently as are intercultural enlightenment, awareness of global interdependence, and increased international cooperation.

Recognition of the potential that increasing international contacts have for confusion as well as for cooperation underlies the operational concept of the exchange programs conducted under the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act (Public Law 87-256). Together with a finite budget, the reality of rapidly multiplying interactions of all kinds dictates that our government-supported programs:

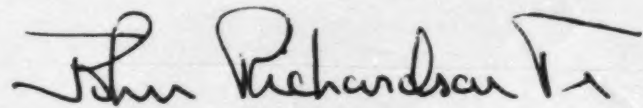
- Focus primarily on individuals of exceptional talent, promise, or influence in selected fields of importance to our long-term foreign relations;
- Emphasize exchanges involving cultural, educational, governmental, and other institutions, not only because of their "multiplier" effects but also because institutional linkages tend to endure and grow stronger;
- Contribute to shared international goals at the same time we seek to improve channels for communication and the quality of the dialog within them;
- Seek mutuality of interest, mutuality of involvement in program planning and operation, and mutuality of benefit since

mutuality is the most effective basis for developing lasting cooperation and understanding.

We are working to develop better ways to fulfill these goals while relying as always on open and honest human encounter as the foundation of our strategy. And we are redoubling our efforts to ensure that this small, official input—representing only a minuscule fraction of the totality of international contacts—has an impact on our foreign relations far beyond its actual size.

Thus in 1972 we found ourselves increasingly concerned with groups working cooperatively on solutions to contemporary world problems, with exchanges that utilize our national wealth of ethnic and cultural diversity, with the opening of new avenues of communication with formerly closed societies, and with projects that encourage private associations, businesses, and professional groups to develop and strengthen relationships with their counterparts abroad.

We hope, through these and other efforts, to play a significant role in assuring that cross-cultural contacts between Americans and other peoples of the world result in greater empathy, in better understanding, and in stronger and more durable ties—especially in fields of importance to the current and future conduct of our foreign relations. We believe that we are steadily improving our own capacity to have impact on this vital goal, but it is not a role that government can play alone. Indeed, it is a task requiring the utmost efforts of us all.



JOHN RICHARDSON, JR.
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Two critics acclaim an exquisite sample of Asian art. (Courtesy: Government Affairs Institute)



A Human Contribution To The Structure Of Peace

Introduction

With each passing year person-to-person diplomacy, both official and unofficial, assumes increasing importance. More and more our success in the modern world depends on scientists, educators, political leaders, planners, businessmen, and professional men and women sitting down—as individuals and as members of private organizations—with their counterparts from other parts of the world, exchanging experiences and perspectives, working on common problems, opening new doors of communication. As our rapidly shrinking planet brings all cultures and nations into intimate contact, it is urgent that these positive experiences provide the dominant influences on international relations, rather than the fears, myths, and conflicts which also result from accelerating change.

Within the Department of State, it is the vital job of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to further the formation of lasting linkages across cultures and thus, to build better understanding and stronger ties between the American people and the peoples of other lands.

Although this Bureau has responsibility for coordinating efforts for all Government-sponsored international exchange programs, the programs it administers directly represent only one part of the total official effort. And the total official effort is tiny when viewed against the full range of all contacts arising from private motivations.

By way of illustration, in 1931 only 430,000 Americans traveled overseas. Twenty years after that the figure more than doubled, to 1.6 million; and in another 10 years quadrupled, to nearly 6.4 million. In 1972 it topped 7 million, with 18 million more crossing our northern and southern borders into Canada and Mexico.

By the same token, the 230,000 people from abroad who visited the United States in 1931 more than doubled by 1950 and reached some 3 million this year. In 1976, the year of our Bicentennial, some 28 million foreign visitors are expected here, including nearly 7 million from countries other than our next-door neighbors.

Similar growth figures can be cited for telegrams and telex messages; for mail of all kinds; for newspapers, books, and other publications; for motion pictures; for radio and television programs, some of the latter by satellite.

These data, though impressive, are hardly news. What may not be quite so obvious yet, however, is the predictable fallout from these countless millions of contacts between peoples and organizations of various nations. As such contacts increase, a small but significant percentage become ongoing human and institutional relationships. In turn these interactions develop into the dynamic and largely spontaneous growth of thousands upon thousands of additional linkages—among towns and cities, clubs and organizations, professional societies, universities and cultural institutions, sports enthusiasts and businesses, government ministries, labor unions, and just plain individuals—all over the world. And these linkages in their turn become thickening webs of more and more complex interrelationships—as a result of which interdependence—political, psychological, cultural, and economic—becomes an indisputable reality.

In 1972 the first sister-city relationship was agreed upon between an American and a Soviet city—Seattle and Tashkent. Just 1 week before that, the Mayor of Rochester, New York, signed an agreement marking the first such formal linkage with Krakow, Poland.

TRAVEL ABROAD*

	1931	1950	1972	1976 (est.)
US TRAVEL ABROAD	430,000	670,000	7,200,000	---
FOREIGN TRAVEL TO US	230,000	500,000	3,000,000	7,000,000

* Figures exclude overland trips
between US, Canada and Mexico

	1972	1976 (est.)
US TRAVEL TO CANADA/MEXICO	18,000,000	---
FOREIGN TRAVEL TO US FROM CANADA/MEXICO	11,000,000	21,000,000

Altogether, some 525 such sister-city relationships now link U.S. communities with others throughout the world—and the number is growing constantly, each one developing its own particular patterns of communication. Meanwhile scientists, artists, businessmen, and scholars from these and other cities are relating to each other in many other new and different ways—and for many different reasons—and so the web thickens.

As these ever-expanding networks of personal and institutional relationships cut across and between national, cultural, and social boundaries, cooperation becomes easier and more common than confrontation.

Countless personal, commercial, organizational, and institutional relationships between the United States and Canada, or Mexico, or England, or Germany, for example, have largely eroded past disputes and enmities—some of them in the space of a few decades.

This evolving process is very much in our national interest, because it is one of the most pervasive and persuasive influences for peace

today. Yet obviously what government can—or should—do to have an effect on these millions of essentially private exchanges is limited. One proper, and possible, role is to function increasingly as a clearinghouse of information on exchange opportunities—to act as a broker for the host of individuals and organizations seeking significant relationships with their counterparts abroad. Thus, government must serve not only as an operator or sponsor of exchange activities but more and more also as a stimulator and channeler of unofficial energies.

At the same time, in our comparatively small, official exchange program, we must concentrate on a small but cumulatively significant number of very select people. These individuals must be chosen for their ability to serve not only as critical interpreters between cultures—now and in the future—but also as catalysts or multiplying agents for further meaningful exchanges of information and ideas. We must ensure that our government-supported programs serve not only to strengthen our relations with other countries,

but also help to evolve a firm basis for cooperative action in solving common problems.

This has been the basis for the continuously evolving operation of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs during 1972. Gradually the Bureau's programs are being geared to mesh more closely with constructive new trends in international relationships, building new communities of interest and concern and fostering lasting linkages in place of casual contacts. Meanwhile, the Bureau increasingly emphasizes the encouragement of more effective private exchange efforts, and the multiplication of the numbers of Americans contributing to this human dimension of our foreign relations.

An African visitor to the United States demonstrates a musical instrument to an eager audience. (Courtesy: Government Affairs Institute)



An Indonesian student selects textbooks he will ship home from a San Francisco warehouse. (Courtesy: The Asia Foundation)



Scope and Relevance of U.S. Exchanges

For well over a quarter century, Americans have looked to international exchange as a promising pathway to peace. By 1961, the program was so well-established and rooted in popular support that new legislation was enacted to consolidate it and add new dimensions. This legislation, "The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961," is popularly known as the Fulbright-Hays Act.

Administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, this official exchange program depends heavily upon the active cooperation not only of other government agencies, but of private organizations, educational institutions, and individual citizens across the land.

There are five major dimensions to the program:

- Exchange of U.S. and foreign scholars, professors, teachers, and graduate students;
- Intensive short-term study and observation visits in the United States for foreign leaders and professionals;
- Support of private efforts to enrich the experience of foreign students who come here without U.S. Government grants;
- Encouragement of quality international exchange programs of other organizations both public and private;
- Presentation abroad of some of America's leading performing artists and athletes.

In magnitude and scope, the 1972 program showed a small increase over the previous year. Altogether 3,153 persons participated in scholarly exchanges during Fiscal Year 1972—995 from the United States and 2,158 from 94 other countries. In addition 2,047 foreign leaders and professionals made short, intensive visits to the United States, and 180 American experts went abroad to conduct short-term lecture-seminars. The Bureau also arranged for U.S. training programs for 632 specialists selected and funded by their own governments or by the United Nations.

Until recent years, cultural and exchange programs were sometimes taken by foreign affairs professionals for esoteric niceties—icing atop the diplomatic cake—but somewhat removed from the give-and-take of international politics or crisis diplomacy.

Now, the reverse is generally recognized. The exchange program during 1972 was intimately involved in the widening areas of agreement with the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, in the steadily expanding contacts with the People's Republic of China, in the restoration of relations with some Arab States and in the effort to balance misunderstandings about U.S. trade and economic policies that surfaced in the 1972 international money crisis. It was an important adjunct in the global wars against drug abuse, urban decay, and environmental pollution. In addition, in a Presidential election year, it was the camera lens through which hundreds of foreign leaders focused on the U.S. political process. In short, as can be seen in the pages to follow, it was in many respects a mirror of the events that preoccupied diplomats, businessmen, scholars, and concerned citizens during this crucial year.

Forging New Links Between East and West

Following President Nixon's 1972 visit, there was a distinctly more receptive and cooperative attitude on the part of Soviet and Eastern European officials. Part of the evidence of this thaw in official relationships was the 1972 signing of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. exchanges agreement providing for an expanded program—a prelude to a longer term agreement which was to come in 1973. For example, the 1972 agreement contained these provisions:

- The number of major cultural presentations was raised from five to six.
- Eight university lecturers were to be exchanged each year, for the first time.
- Bilateral seminars in special education were to be held. In this connection, a group of 13 American specialists in instruction of the handicapped visited the Soviet Union in the late fall of 1972.

Youth leaders from the United States and the Soviet Union debate political issues at a seminar in the International Conference Room of the Department of State. (Courtesy: Tommy Noonan of Leesburg, Va.)



- In agriculture, 10 delegations were to be exchanged in place of the 7 called for under the old agreement.
- Each side further agreed to send 21 scientific and technical delegations in a variety of fields.

Early in the year, before the signing of the cultural agreement, Madame Yekaterina A. Furtseva, the Soviet Minister of Culture, came to the United States for the first time to open the American tour of the Soviet Folk Art Exhibit. She also attended a performance of the Osipov Balalaika Orchestra, then on tour in the United States. In addition to the Osipov Orchestra, Soviet presentations during 1972 included the Beryozka Dancers and the renowned Moscow Circus.

On the U.S. side, the Thad Jones-Mel Lewis Orchestra was a standing-room-only success, while the combined New York Woodwind Quintet and Composers String Quartet received repeated ovations from Soviet audiences. The New York City Ballet performed to wide acclaim during its 5-week fall tour of the U.S.S.R. and Poland.

Another "first" was a visit to the Soviet Union by 20 members of the American Council of Young Political Leaders for a study tour and seminar. Eleven Komsomol leaders paid a return visit to observe the U.S. elections.

Educational exchanges were expanded in 1972 to include placement of 5 senior U.S. scholars at Soviet universities, with 11 Soviet senior researchers studying at American universities. A somewhat larger number of graduate students and young instructors from both countries were exchanged—37 Americans and 38 Soviets. Twenty-three American teachers of Russian attended a summer language seminar in Moscow, while a like number of Soviet teachers of English participated in a seminar in Los Angeles.

The effect of the thaw on exchange programs with Eastern Europe differed from country to country. Some highlights:

IN POLAND:

- A new joint program to upgrade the teaching of English in Poland made a modest start, overcoming past difficulties.



New York City Ballet director George Balanchine (center, left) and the late composer Igor Stravinsky (center, right) conferred at rehearsal prior to the Ballet's State Department-sponsored tour of Poland. (Courtesy: New York City Ballet)

- A visit of six Polish mayors to the United States, postponed earlier, took place in the summer with the Council of Mayors as host.
- Nine American professors are teaching at Polish universities, including one professor of American history.
- The New York City Ballet and the Merce Cunningham Dance Company performed in Poland before enthusiastic audiences.
- A contingent of six American jazz groups was the feature attraction at a Polish jazz festival earlier in the year.
- The Department of State helped private sponsors bring two Polish student groups to the United States to participate in university and choral festivals.

IN HUNGARY:

- Hope for expanded exchanges rose when the Hungarians indicated they would accept two American professors at a Hungarian university.
- The Department of State assisted sponsors of the Lincoln Center Choral Festival in bringing a Hungarian choir to the United States.

IN ROMANIA:

- Two groups of important Romanian officials—one of mayors and another of governors—came to the United States under the International Visitor Program. Both were in return for previous visits made by similar American delegations.
- The Alvin Nikolais Dance Company visited Romania with Department help and entertained audiences of government officials and cultural leaders.

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND BULGARIA:

- Although the number of exchanges remained low, statements by both Czechoslovak and Bulgarian officials suggested that their receptiveness to exchanges may increase in 1973.
- An American professor was accepted in Czechoslovakia.
- A group of Bulgarian management officials took a U.S. tour arranged by the YMCA's Center for International Management, underwritten in part by a Department of State grant.
- The Director General of Bulgarian customs and his chief narcotics specialist spent a month in the United States observing American methods of narcotics control.
- The Composers String Quartet, following successful performances in the U.S.S.R., became the first U.S. performing arts group in 6 years to visit Bulgaria under Department sponsorship.

Contacts With the People's Republic of China

President Nixon's successful trip to the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) and the joint communique that emerged paved the way for further people-to-people exchanges between the United States and the P.R.C. It had been, in fact, just such an exchange—the 1971 visit of an American table tennis team to the P.R.C.—that first publicly signaled Peking's willingness to explore official relations with the United States.

Shortly after the President's 1972 visit, a table tennis team from the P.R.C. returned the 1971 landmark visit. In the absence of formal diplomatic relations, these exchanges were conducted on a private basis. The P.R.C. table tennis team visit was arranged and co-hosted by the U.S. Table Tennis Association and the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations of New York.

Doctors from the People's Republic of China halt their tour of American science facilities to examine a laboratory specimen. (Courtesy: National Institutes of Health)



Over the next several months of 1972, the mainland Chinese received a number of visiting American groups, including newsmen, scholars, scientists, students, and businessmen.

A delegation of doctors from the P.R.C. visited the United States in October, as a result of further talks between the P.R.C. and the United States at their Embassies in Paris. The doctors' visit was under the joint sponsorship of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Science and the American Medical Association.

A month later, a group of Chinese natural scientists came to the United States under sponsorship of the Committee on Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China, a group representing the National Academy of Sciences, the Social Science Research Council, and the American Research Council.

Finally, in this series of exchanges, an acrobatic troupe arrived in December from the P.R.C. to perform in first-line theaters in Chicago, Indianapolis, New York, and Washington. This tour was sponsored and arranged by the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations and the City Center of Music and Drama of New York. During the same period, a delegation of American scholars from the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations was visiting the P.R.C. for informal discussions.

By the end of 1972, it was apparent that the tempo of exchanges in both directions was increasing, slowly but steadily. More important, through a combination of private initiative and Department of State encouragement and support, a pattern of linkages between Chinese and American institutions interested in exchanges was beginning to emerge.

Bridges to the Middle East

Educational and cultural exchanges during 1972 helped support U.S. efforts to develop a constructive dialog with the Arab States, despite the absence of diplomatic relations in some cases, and to maintain Israeli confidence in the United States.

Throughout the Arab world, American students, scholars, and experts increased contacts with Arab intellectuals and leaders in fields ranging from American arts to interna-



Secretary of State Rogers extends a warm greeting to a visiting official from the Middle East.

tional economics and the dynamics of U.S. foreign policy. For the first time the educational program focused on Palestinian youth and included a grantee from the Israeli-controlled West Bank of Jordan.

Special efforts were made to increase unofficial contacts between Egypt and the United States. Grants under the International Visitor Program were awarded to several Egyptian journalists in addition to more conventional academic exchanges. For the first time since 1967, Egyptians participated in the activities of the Council of International Programs for Youth Leaders and Social Workers. The Department also helped two senior Egyptian officials attend the summer session of the Academy for American and International Law.

Elsewhere in the Arab world, a highlight of 1972 was a seminar on manpower planning in Kuwait, sponsored jointly by the Department and the Kuwait Institute for Economic and Social Development, and attended by representatives of Iraq and Jordan as well as by planners and officials from all the Gulf States and Saudi Arabia.

The roughly 8,000 private students from Arab countries studying in U.S. colleges and universities are another potential force for better understanding. The Department helps to insure that prospective students get professional advice and counseling before coming to the United States.

Mass media projects during the year included journalists and broadcasters from the Arabian peninsula, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. These communicators returned to their home countries with an enhanced understanding of the United States, its people, and its role in the world.

Exchanges with Israel were numerous and varied during 1972. While the Department sent a number of prominent private scholars and lecturers to Israel, reciprocal projects provided opportunities for influential political leaders, academics, and others to visit the United States. This included a group of noted Israeli journalists who were in the United States at the height of the national election campaign. Such activities—facilitating face-to-face encounter—hopefully enabled Americans and Israelis to get a better sense of each other's moods, intentions, and aspirations.

Studying the Democratic Process

A principal focus of the International Visitors Program was the U.S. national elections. From the snow-bedecked primaries of New Hampshire through election night in November, the Department arranged for hundreds of visitors to view the American electoral machinery in action.

The visitors took part in discussions with academicians, news media representatives, and party professionals on the ins and outs of the political races. They visited national, State, and local party headquarters and attended political rallies. Approximately 50 visitors were able to

attend sessions of one or both of the major conventions.

More than 25 election observer groups were assisted by the Department. Among these were 32 labor leaders from 28 countries who spent 30 days traveling extensively in the United States observing and evaluating the Presidential campaign. They met party leaders and politicians at every level from President Nixon on down.

Five African journalists observed campaign activities throughout Ohio and Massachusetts. Two of these journalists accompanied the McGovern party for a short time aboard the Senator's campaign jet.

A group of Kenyan parliamentarians met with U.S. Senators and Congressmen and with the leader of the congressional black caucus. They later attended the Republican National Convention.

With assistance from the Department, nearly 200 diverse foreign visitors viewed the final days of the campaign and watched the election returns come in on the night of November 7. Among them were:

- Eleven Soviet Komsomol officials touring under the auspices of the American Council of Young Political Leaders (ACYPL);

Under the exchange program, approximately 50 visitors from abroad observed the U.S. national political conventions in 1972.

- Ninety-four young British Conservative Party leaders, also hosted by the ACYPL, as well as 12 student leaders from British universities;

- Twelve political leaders at national and local levels from East Asian and Pacific countries;

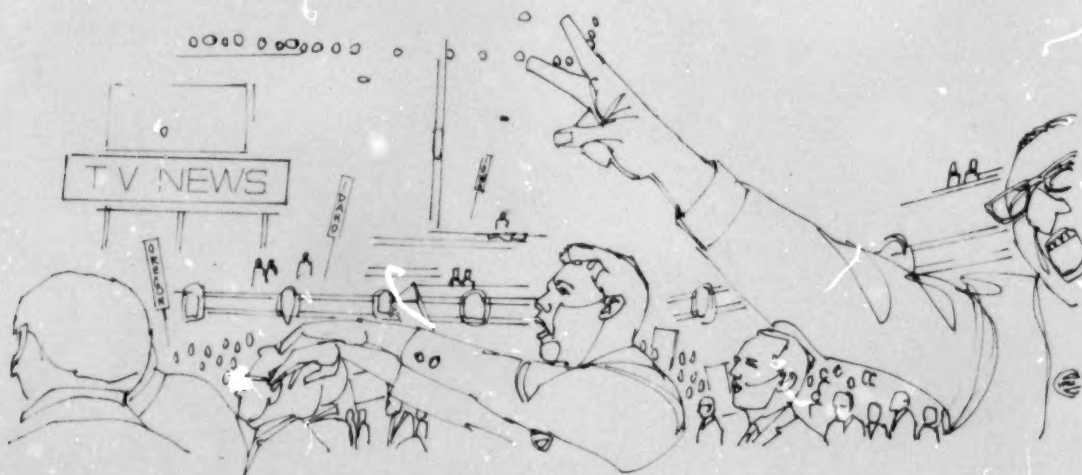
- Five noted Tanzanians, including the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the administrator of the single national party, and the editor-in-chief of the party newspaper; and

- Prominent editors and broadcasters from Latin American and Far Eastern countries.

Helping in the Fight Against Drug Abuse

Responding to President Nixon's request for government-wide involvement in the fight against drug abuse, the Department in 1972 proposed exchange programs in this field to U.S. Embassies in more than a hundred countries. Some of these programs are already underway, in cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and a number of other public and private agencies.

Many prominent foreign officials have been our guests to observe the U.S. drug control program in action. Successful team visits from around the world have included

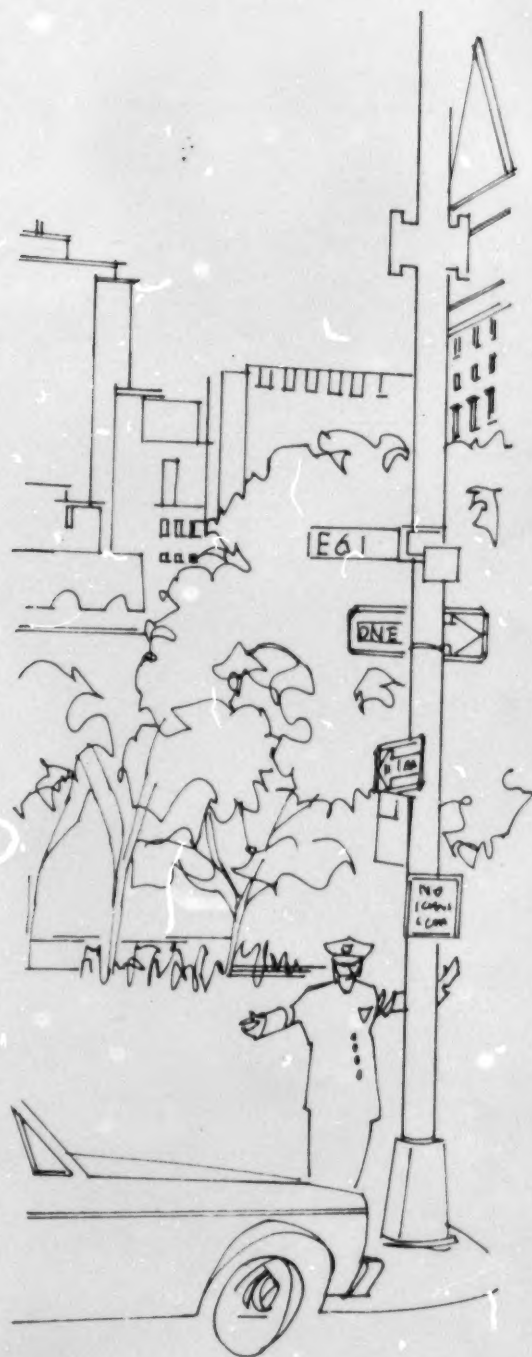




An important adjunct of the exchange program is to cooperate in the government's fight against drug abuse.

narcotics experts, enforcement officials, social workers, and community development specialists. Some highlights of this program were:

- An exchange of U.S. and Canadian drug abuse experts resulted in a lively and productive exchange of ideas as well as appraisals—sometimes critical—of drug programs in both countries.
- A Turkish television news director, who had thought U.S. efforts to curtail opium poppy production were politically motivated, departed convinced of the seriousness of the drug problem and of the sincerity of our efforts to combat it.
- An Argentine psychiatrist and narcotics control official, following his U.S. visit, agreed to form a binational U.S.-Argentine commission to cooperate in drug control and treatment measures.



Through the International Visitor Program, foreign and American specialists are provided opportunities to discuss problems of urban life and ecology.

Environmental and Urban Projects

Urbanology and ecology are two areas in which the United States and a growing number of other nations have a common interest. The Department, together with member organizations of the National Council for Community Services to International Visitors (COSERV), whose volunteers provide invaluable assistance to the Department in escorting and assisting foreign visitors, has sought out local resources in these relatively new specialties. During 1972, Americans and foreign exchange visitors sought solutions to problems here and abroad in areas as diverse as Mediterranean basin ecology, urban planning, and national parks programs.

For instance, in Buffalo, N.Y. foreign leaders visited the Great Lakes Laboratory to observe applied research on water pollution. And in Pittsburgh arrangements were made for a German editor to discuss pollution control with steel industry representatives.

The Department also assisted the Overseas Education Fund of the League of Women Voters in bringing 14 Latin American women to the United States to attend a workshop dealing with the problems of integrating immigrants into urban populations. Likewise Americans went to Latin America to discuss problems of urban growth and decay.

Recent Thrusts in Exchange

A highlight in the area of scholarly exchange was the establishment in 1972 of the prestigious Lincoln Lectureships, marking the 25th anniversary of Fulbright-Hays academic exchanges. President Nixon officially inaugurated this lecture series in a letter to James Billington, chairman of the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Dr. Charles H. Townes, Nobel Prize winner for physics, opened the Lincoln Lecture-series with lectures at the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey in the early fall of 1972.

Other distinguished Americans chosen for this initial series included John Hope Franklin, professor of history, University of Chicago;



John Hope Franklin, professor of history at the University of Chicago, was one of four distinguished Americans selected in 1972 to travel abroad as a Lincoln Lecturer. (Courtesy: University of Chicago)

Paul A. Samuelson, Nobel Prize-winning professor of economics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and John H. Updike, author, Ipswich, Mass. In turn, distinguished foreign intellectual and educational leaders will visit U.S. universities.

Another encouraging development during 1972 was the increased involvement of American ethnic minorities, especially blacks, in cultural and educational exchanges.

The Department awarded nearly \$100,000 in grants during 1972 to three national non-profit organizations to fund special U.S.-African exchange projects for black college faculty and secondary school teachers. Another project was to bring six more African professors to the United States during the 1972-73 academic year.

A significant part of the Department's effort in this field has been the development of exchange programs on an institutional basis. So far, grants-in-aid have been awarded to

five consortia of colleges and universities. These include:

- Piedmont University Center in North Carolina—20 member colleges, six predominantly black.
- Nashville University Center in Tennessee—five member colleges, two predominantly black.
- Atlanta University Center in Georgia—six predominantly black member colleges.
- Alabama Consortium for the Development of Higher Education—seven member colleges, three predominantly black.
- Consortium in New Orleans, Louisiana—three predominantly black colleges.

The consortia program offers a variety of international activities on a cost-sharing basis, such as foreign scholars-in-residence, faculty and student study abroad, a Fulbright-Hays lecture series, and foreign student seminars. The Department is also sponsoring a short-term lecture series by Fulbright-Hays scholars in the United States for several black colleges in Texas, Maryland, and Ohio.

Other Nations' Support for Exchanges

One of the most heartening aspects of conducting the U.S. Government's exchange-of-persons program is the recognition that other nations feel as strongly about the value of such programs to international relations. Forty-four nations cooperate in the planning and operation of the Department's educational exchange program through binational commissions and foundations. More than \$2.5 million was contributed to the operation of this program by these nations during FY 1972.

Even more striking during this year were the announcements of major new efforts in international exchange by the Governments of Japan and Germany. The Japanese Government in 1972 launched an ambitious multimillion-dollar cultural exchange program directed at improving communications with the United

States and other countries. The programs and resources of the newly created Japan Foundation should help measurably in strengthening ties between Japan and the United States.

Other major developments related to Japan included:

- A privately financed tour by 18 top U.S. television executives to Japan to set up exchanges of cultural programs and sister-station affiliations. A return visit of Japanese TV executives was planned for 1973.
- A plan stemming from the biennial U.S.-Japan cultural conferences calling for the development of joint research projects and comparative studies between U.S. and Japanese scholars.
- A continuation of the 10-year-old Labor Exchange Program under which hundreds of influential Japanese trade union leaders have visited the United States. These tours provide key leaders a better insight into sectors of the American economy which are adversely affected by trade imbalances and tariff inequities.

An equally encouraging development has come from Western Europe, where many countries have decided to increase their financial support for binational exchange programs. Several governments in 1972 voluntarily increased their contributions to these programs beyond agreed funding levels. The most striking example was the Federal Republic of Germany, which decided to allocate \$1.1 million—more than double its normal contribution—for scholarly exchanges during the 1972-73 academic year.

This decision by Germany was made public by Chancellor Willy Brandt at the Harvard University commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the European Recovery Plan. On the same occasion, the Chancellor announced the establishment of the "German Marshall Fund of the United States—a Memorial to the Marshall Plan." The Fund's purpose is to increase understanding between Europe and the United States through scholarly exchange. Each year for 15 years, Germany will contribute more than \$3 million to the Fund, which is to be administered by an American board of directors.



In 1972, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany each established multimillion dollar international exchange programs.

Conclusion

In many respects 1972 was a watershed year for the U.S. exchange program. This year the quarter-century mark of exchanges under the Fulbright-Hays and predecessor acts was passed. However, the anniversary was spent more in self-appraisal and analysis than in self-congratulation.

Increasingly it became apparent that the exchange program must not only adhere to the highest standards of scholastic and professional excellence as in the past, but also meet the more rigorous tests of relevance and utility in confronting current world problems. In addition, while the number of international

contacts escalates as a result of better technology and increased affluence, there is an increasing need to develop new means to ensure that among the great variety of effects, the net result on the climate for cooperation will be decisively favorable. To this end, it is essential to enlist the cooperation of key elements of the private sector in efforts to improve international understanding.

As the President put it in his Foreign Policy Report of March 3, 1973, exchanges "afford the individual citizen meaningful ways to help build the structure of peace which is America's goal."

Summary Of Exchange Opportunities

In the Academic Program

STUDENTS

One year of graduate study in academic subjects or the arts, at an institution of higher learning or on an approved project.

U.S. Students apply to their campus Fulbright Program Adviser. At-large students apply to the Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017. For further information write to IIE.

Foreign Students apply to the U.S. Embassy or Consulate, or, in countries listed on page 16, to the local Binational Commissions or Foundations.

TEACHERS

One year of exchange teaching; short-term seminars abroad.

U.S. Teachers apply to the Institute of International Studies, U.S. Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 20202, for all information.

Foreign Teachers apply to the U.S. Embassy or Consulate, or, in countries listed on page 16, to the local Binational Educational Commissions or Foundations.

LECTURERS/SCHOLARS

One-year post-doctoral research and/or lecturing, and some short-term lecturing assignments.

U.S. Lecturers/Scholars apply to the Committee on International Exchange of Persons, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20418.

Short-term lectureships are by State Department invitation only.

Foreign Lecturers/Scholars apply to the U.S. Embassy or Consulate, or, in countries listed on page 16, to the local Binational Commissions or Foundations.

In Other Programs

INTERNATIONAL VISITORS

Three to six-week observation study visits to the United States for distinguished foreign leaders and professionals, and groups of young professionals, selected, by invitation only, by U.S. Embassies and Consulates.

FOREIGN TEENAGERS

One-year home stay and schooling in U.S. communities. Nominees are selected by private U.S. youth organizations which receive support or assistance from the Department of State (see list, page 16).

CULTURAL PRESENTATIONS

Performing artists and athletes, by invitation only, are nominated by expert panels of the Advisory Committee on the Arts and the Athletic Advisory Panel, for officially sponsored tours abroad. The program is administered by the Department of State.

GRANTS IN-AID

A limited number of private organizations with international exchange programs may receive State Department grants-in-aid for special projects directly supportive of U.S. exchange programs and objectives.

Major Cooperating Agencies

THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

The U.S. Information Agency (USIA) provides, under a reimbursement arrangement with the State Department, a Cultural Affairs Officer in U.S. Embassies abroad, who is responsible for the supervision and much of the actual operation of the exchange program in each country. All exchange of leaders and arrangements for visiting U.S. performing arts groups depend on the services of the Cultural Officer and his staff; he also works closely with the Binational Commissions (see below) on academic exchanges. In a few large countries he is assisted by an Educational Exchange Officer.

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

The Institute of International Education (IIE), a private organization with long experience in international exchange, assists the State Department, under contract, with the exchange of students. IIE helps in preliminary screening of American student candidates for exchange awards, and provides placement and supervision in U.S. colleges and universities for the majority of all U.S.-sponsored foreign students.

THE CONFERENCE BOARD OF ASSOCIATED RESEARCH COUNCILS

The Conference Board, an affiliate of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), is a private body representing leading private American professional and scholarly organizations. Through contractual arrangements between NAS and the Department of State, the Board's Committee on International Exchange of Persons does the initial recruiting and screening of American lecturers and research scholars, leading to its nomination of candidates for exchange grants. It also handles placement and program arrangements for foreign exchange research scholars and lecturers in the United States.

THE UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The U.S. Office of Education, under an agreement with the Department of State, co-

operates in the selection of American teachers for exchange grants and assists in their placement abroad; it also arranges for placement and supervision of foreign exchange teachers in local American schools.

THE BINATIONAL COMMISSIONS ABROAD

Established in 45 countries* which have active exchange agreements with the United States, and composed equally of distinguished foreign nationals and resident Americans, the Commissions are responsible for the administration of the academic exchange program in each country. Where there is no Commission, the U.S. Embassy or Consulate performs this function.

OTHER PRIVATE AGENCIES

Some 50 private agencies, working under contractual arrangements with the Department, play a large role in the exchange program. Some of the major ones include: *The Governmental Affairs Institute*, which arranges itineraries for international visitors; *The Asia Foundation*, *American Friends of the Middle East*, *Operation Crossroads Africa*, and *The African-American Institute*, which help program international visitors and place and supervise students from their relevant areas; and *The National Association for Foreign Student Affairs*, which assists in counseling and enriching the experience of the many non-U.S.-sponsored foreign students in the United States; and COSERV and its 88 local community affiliates, which arrange local programs for foreign visitors. Twenty-two universities are developing orientation, language, and other special study and professional training programs for selected foreign visitors as well as scholars through IIE with assistance from the Department of State.

*Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Republic of China, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia. (Belgium and Luxembourg share a single Commission in Brussels.)

Boards, Advisory Groups And Commissions

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

In carrying out the exchange program, the Department of State in 1972, as in previous years, had the benefit of the cooperation and counsel of especially appointed boards and advisory commissions:

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS supervises the academic exchange program and selects all academic grantees. The Board's chairman in 1972 was James H. Billington, professor of history at Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University.

THE U.S. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS recommends to the President broad policies on the conduct of international educational and cultural programs. Its chairman in 1972 was Homer D. Babbidge, Master, Timothy Dwight College, Yale University.

THE GOVERNMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL BOOK AND LIBRARY PROGRAMS assists the Department in a continuing review of U.S. Government book and library activities abroad. Its chairman during 1972 was Ross D. Sackett, president of Encyclopaedia Britannica Educational Corporation.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW BOARD FOR THE CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST (East-West Center) reviews the programs and operations of the Center and advises the Secretary of State on these matters. The chairman in 1972 was Governor John A. Burns of Hawaii.

THE U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO acts as an advisory body to the U.S. Government on UNESCO programs and policies, and serves as an informational and community action link between the American people and UNESCO. Its Chairman during 1972 was Miller Upton, president of Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.

How Private Individuals, Organizations, And Communities Can Cooperate

AS AN INDIVIDUAL, YOU CAN:

Offer to take foreign teenagers into your home for a short visit, or for a school year.

Invite foreign students and other visitors to share a family evening, a weekend, a community picnic, and join in meaningful community activities.

Contribute to scholarships for overseas study for advanced U.S. and foreign students.

AS A COMMUNITY, YOU CAN:

Support (or help found) a local service agency in your home town for international visitors.

Help your local college or university to arrange opportunities for foreign students and scholars to participate in community events.

Help organize an affiliation with a town or city in another country and arrange visits between your people and theirs.

AS A BUSINESS OR CORPORATION, YOU CAN:

Support (or help found) a community service agency for foreign visitors.

Make (tax-exempt) financial contributions toward U.S. international educational and cultural programs, including presentations of U.S. performing arts abroad; and, especially if your business operates in countries overseas, contribute toward scholarships and training of foreign students from those countries.

AS A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION, YOU CAN:

Support an exchange program of your own. If yours is a professional group, you can support exchanges in your special field.

Cooperate with your community's service agency for foreign visitors.

TO RECEIVE TEENAGE GUESTS, WRITE TO:

American Field Service*
313 East 43d Street
New York, N.Y. 10017

International Christian Youth Exchange*
55 Liberty Street
Room 1306
New York, N.Y. 10005

Youth for Understanding*
2015 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104

TO ENTERTAIN AND HELP FOREIGN VISITORS, WRITE TO:

COSERV*
1630 Crescent Place, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20009

National Association for Foreign Student Affairs*
1860 19th Street, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20009

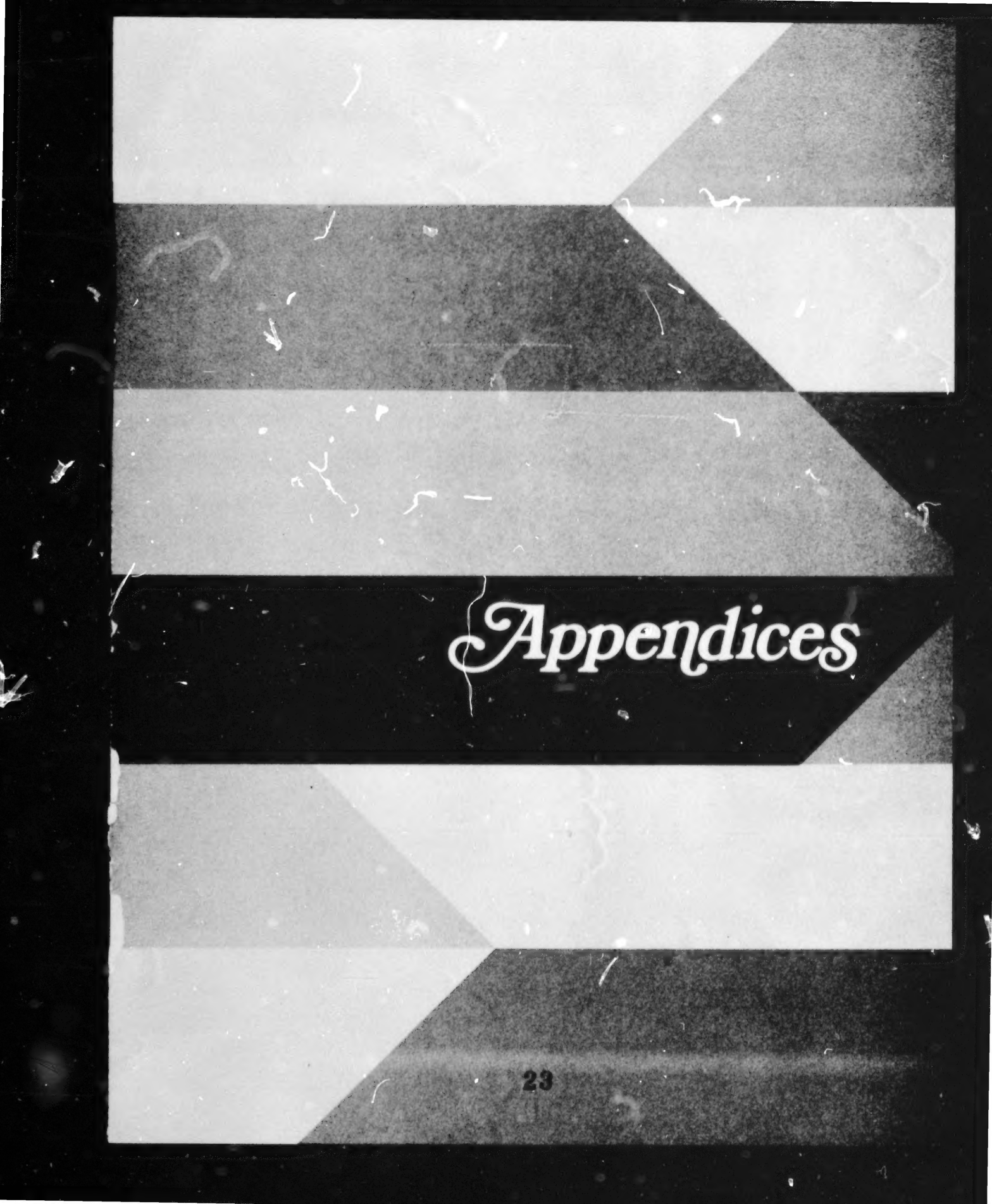
TO AFFILIATE WITH A TOWN OR CITY ABROAD, WRITE TO:

Sister Cities International* (a program of the Town Affiliation Association)
1612 K Street, NW.
Washington, D.C. 20006

TO MAKE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO U.S.-SPONSORED EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS, OR TO OBTAIN ADVICE OR INFORMATION ON ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING PRIVATE EXCHANGE PROGRAMS, WRITE TO:

Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

*Programs assisted by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.



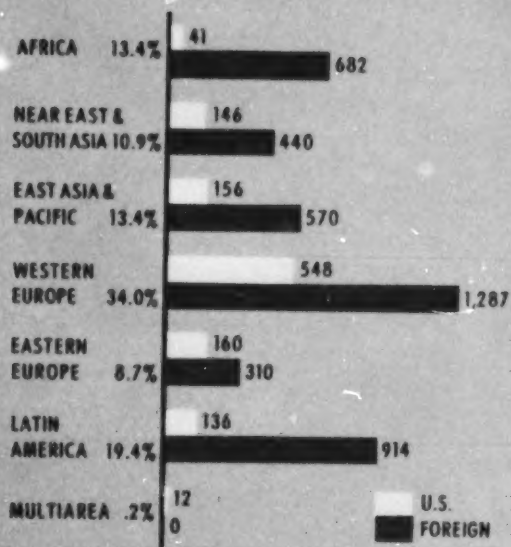
Appendices

A Profile of the Exchange Program—FY 1972

NUMBER OF PERSONS EXCHANGED

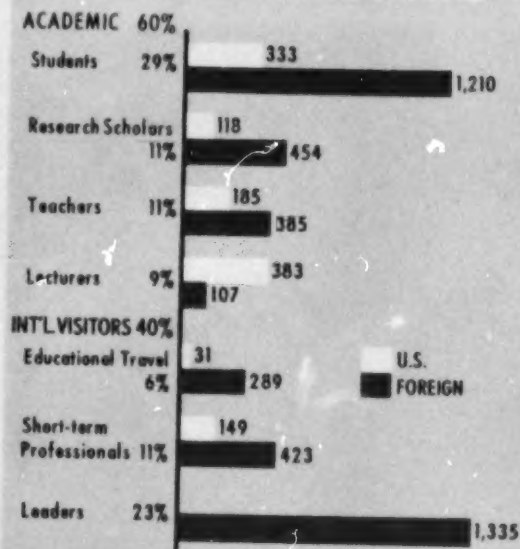
	U.S.	FOREIGN	TOTAL
1949-1972	41,562	107,286	148,848
1971	1,053	3,950	5,003
1972	1,199	4,203	5,402
% Change 1972 over 1971	+14%	+6%	+8%

ORIGIN OR DESTINATION, BY AREA*

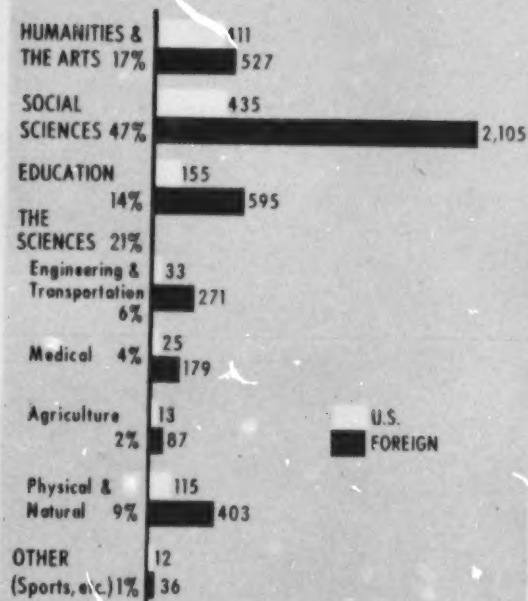


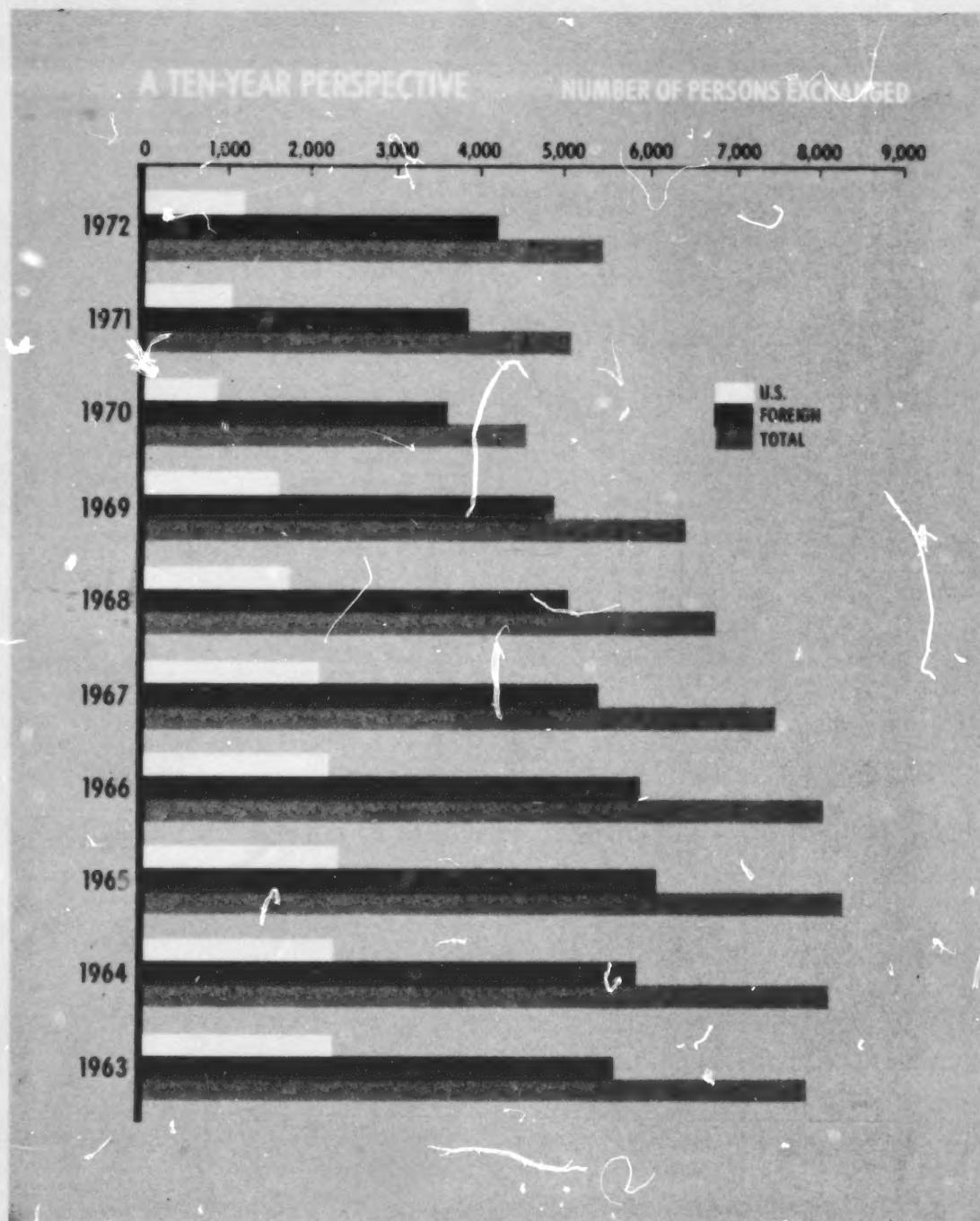
*Variations in numbers of persons exchanged with each area are due to costs of transportation, extent of funds provided by countries themselves, and political and other factors. For example, 14 countries of Western Europe contribute directly to exchange costs.

KINDS OF EXCHANGE GRANTS



WHAT THEY TAUGHT OR STUDIED





1972 is used throughout the text to indicate the fiscal year 1972, which runs from July 1, 1971, to June 30, 1972. All data are based on "Arrivals"—that is, the number of persons who actually traveled on their exchange grants.

Number of Exchanges With Each Country, 1949-1972
(Arrivals Only)

Area and country	U.S. Grantees													
	Academic								International Visitors				U.S. totals cumulative	
	University student		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturer		Educational travel		Short-term grantees			
	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1972	1949-1972
AFRICA														
Algeria			1		25		7	1			3		1	37
Angola							2							2
Botswana							1				2			4
Burundi	1		1		2		3							5
Cameroon					1		1				1			3
Canary Is.														
Cent. Afr. Jr. Rep.														1
Chad					1						1			1
Congo-Brazzaville							2							2
Cote d'Ivoire					5									5
Equatorial Guinea														
Ethiopia							28		1		7	1	1	37
Fr. Sahel														
Gabon														
Gambia					1									1
Ghana	2		2		5		26	1			14	2	3	52
Guinea					2		3				2			7
Ivory Coast							2	1			2		1	5
Kenya	3		9		3		2		2					19
Lesotho							5	1		2			1	6
Liberia	1				8		32	4			2		4	47
Madagascar							7				10	1	1	28
Malawi					1		1				3			5
Mali					2			1			3		1	6
Mauritania					2		1				4			7
Mauritius														
Morocco					4		4				10			14
Mozambique							1				4			5
Niger														
Nigeria	66		4		1		5	2	22		14	1	3	124
Portuguese Guinea														
Rwanda							4							4
St. Helena					1									1
Senegal							4	1			8		1	13
Seychelles Is.					2									2
Sierra Leone			1		3		6	1			2		1	13
Somalia					2		3				2			7
South Africa	7		1		3		19				6			36
So. Rhodesia			1		1		4				3			9
South-West Africa														
Sudan							18				6	1		25
Swaziland							1							1
Tanzania			3		7		6	2			5		2	23
Togo								1					1	1
Tunisia					22		2	2			3		2	29
Uganda	7		23		5		23		1		3	2	2	64
Upper Volta											1	1	1	2
Zaire, Rep. of							12							12
Zambia			10		13		9	3	3		2		3	40
Multi-country							3		13		104	11	11	131
AFRICA TOTAL	87		56		185		247	21	42		227	20	41	885

Foreign Grantees																	U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Area and country
Academic								International Visitors						Foreign totals, cumulative					
University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Specialists		Leaders							
1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1957- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972			1972			
66				5	1	1		7	1	13	2	30		9	126	10	163	AFRICA	
23										5		5	2	2	35	2	37	Algeria	
4								7	1	20	2	11	10	13	55	13	59	Angola	
22	3			1				18	3	1		11	1	7	60	7	66	Botswana	
23	2		2					46	8	10		38	14	26	143	26	146	Burundi	
		1													1		1	Cameroon	
5					3			30	2	5		17	2	4	64	4	65	Can. African Rep.	
2	1				3			13	3	7		25	8	12	62	12	63	Chad	
6					2			7		3		23			41		43	Congo-Brazzaville	
1					6			24	3	4		64	16	19	118	19	123	Dahomey	
1												4			5		5	Equatorial Guinea	
61	4	3	2			2		18	9	44	6	84	19	40	252	41	289	Ethiopia	
								1							1		1	Fr. Somaliland	
1					1			13		2		13	2	2	32	2	32	Gabon	
8					1			9	1	9		17	5	6	50	6	51	Gambia, The	
108	8	6	2	15		2	1	40	10	66	6	131	16	43	411	46	463	Ghana	
				1				13		5		44			63		70	Guinea	
1		1	3	5				26	7	26	5	53	20	35	147	36	152	Ivory Coast	
223	5	3	1	15		2		40	5	45	5	95	14	30	453	30	472	Kenya	
5	1			2				2	1	4		19	4	6	38	7	44	Lesotho	
29	4	2		41		1		7		14	4	18		8	120	12	167	Libenia	
11										13		35	1	1	60	2	88	Libya	
2				5				8	3	22		64	2	5	106	5	111	Malagasy Rep.	
16	2			14				6	5	7	1	16	4	12	71	13	77	Malawi	
4				2				20	6	7		54	11	17	104	17	111	Mali	
1								2	1	1		6	6	7	17	7	17	Mauritania	
4				1		1		3	1	11	3	26	8	12	58	12	58	Mauritius	
129	3	1	2	7	3			54	11	25		83	5	24	323	24	385	Morocco	
29	1									2		9		1	41	1	46	Mozambique	
1				14				3	3	4		48	6	9	79	9	79	Niger	
139	7	10	3	10		7		132	12	108	16	174	37	75	655	78	779	Nigeria	
1															1		1	Portuguese Guinea	
6	3			5				2		1		7	5	8	29	8	33	Rwanda	
																	1	St. Helena	
7		2		7				69		14		52	15	15	166	16	179	Senegal	
												4			4		6	Seychelles Is.	
46	2	6		7		3		26	3	33		82	20	25	228	26	241	Sierra Leone	
88								6	1	3		64	2	3	164	3	171	Somalia	
141	3	11				4		6		49	5	118	15	23	352	23	388	South Africa	
78		6		14				3	4	49		33		4	187	4	196	So. Rhodesia	
13								1		3			1	1	18	1	18	South-West Africa	
65		1		4		1		15	4	22	3	23	4	11	142	12	167	Sudan	
13									2	9	3	23	3	8	53	8	54	Swaziland	
102	3	1	1	22				13	1	39	5	59	2	12	248	14	271	Tanzania	
5				3				25	4	18		54	11	15	120	16	121	Togo	
51		1		44				73	18	16	1	60	9	28	273	30	302	Tunisia	
152	8	5	2	6		1		25	3	51	5	62	9	27	329	29	393	Uganda	
1				2				8	5	2	2	28	7	14	55	15	57	Upper Volta	
11	1		1	4				78	20	30		111	15	37	271	37	283	Zaire, Rep. of	
45		1		12				8	5	37	9	37	12	26	166	29	206	Zambia	
																11	131	Multi-country	
1,750	61	61	19	279	8	25	2	907	166	859	83	2,034	343	682	6,597	723	7,482	AFRICA TOTAL	

Number of Exchanges With Each Country, 1949-1972-Continued

(Arrivals Only)

Area and country	U.S. Grantees													
	Academic								International Visitors				U.S. totals, cumulative	
	University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Short-term grantees			
	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1959-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1972	1949-1972
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA														
Afghanistan	6				7		30	3			12	1	4	59
Bahrain														
Bangladesh*														
Bhutan														
Cyprus					5		9	2			2	1	3	19
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	60		38		6		179				25			308
Greece	142	3	61	4	356	2	112	4			23	1	14	708
India	484	13	239	5	160		400	24	24	27	140	2	71	1,518
Iran	22		14		68		121	4	1		18		4	248
Iraq	1		13		19		106				14			153
Israel	23	1	31	5	8		110	6			26	1	13	211
Jordan	4				3		15	2			7		2	31
Kuwait														
Lebanon			1		4		43	2			36		2	87
Nepal	2		6		3		13	2	3			1	3	30
Pakistan*	19		17		25		203	1	16		36		1	317
Saudi Arabia							13				6			19
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	23	2	4				74	3	10		3		5	119
Syrian Arab Rep.					13		41				6			60
Trucial Oman							1							1
Turkey	46		26	1	117		152	5			40	1	7	388
Yemen Arab Rep.					2									2
Yemen (Southern)					1						1			2
Multi-country									6		133	17	17	156
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA TOTAL	833	19	450	15	797	2	1,622	58	60	27	528	25	146	4,436

*Prior to this report, all grants from Bangladesh are reported with those of Pakistan.

Foreign Grantees																		Area and country
Academic								International Visitors						Foreign totals, cumulative		U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		
University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Specialists		Leaders						
1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1957-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1972	1949-1972	1972	1949-1972	
118	7	3		11	2			11		7	1	49	4	14	213	18	272	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA
	1												2	2	2	2	2	Afghanistan
2														1	1	1	1	Bahrain
154	18	1		41	5					68	4	47	10	37	348	40	367	Bangladesh*
575		112	1	73		28		4		69	5	149	3	9	1,019	9	1,327	Bhutan
913	10	133	1	120		13		10		100	4	202		15	1,506	29	2,214	Cyprus
1,966	54	300	16	421	10	116	2	47		376	12	465	29	123	3,814	194	5,332	Egypt, Arab Rep. of
173	5	93	11	309	6	8	2	5		194	24	159	1	49	990	53	1,238	Greece
143		14				3				21		72			253		406	India
131	12	110	8	24		18	5	6		81	5	73	10	40	483	53	694	Iran
126				4				1		56	3	62	11	14	263	16	294	Iraq
										1	4	4	1	5	10	5	10	Israel
37	13	2		12		5		24		53	3	132	12	28	293	30	380	Jordan
100	5	12	1	46	1	10	1	6		6	1	27	4	13	220	16	250	Kuwait
855	5	53		130		14		14		107	3	209		8	1,390	9	1,707	Lebanon
																		Nepal
5				2						9	4	12	1	5	33	5	52	Pakistan*
234	9	29	2	64		7		4		31	1	103	3	15	487	20	606	Saudi Arabia
21				2		2		12		33		54			124		184	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
																	1	Syrian Arab Rep.
621	31	141	6	108	5	19	2	10		86	6	158	11	61	1,204	68	1,592	Trucial Oman
40										1		10	1	1	52	1	54	Turkey
23				1						3		1			28		30	Yemen Arab Rep.
																		Yemen (Southern)
																17	156	Multi-country
6,237	170	1,003	46	1,368	29	243	12	154		1,302	80	1,968	103	440	12,735	586	17,171	NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA TOTAL

Number of Exchanges With Each Country, 1949-1972-Continued

(Arrivals Only)

Area and country	U.S. Grantees													
	Academic								International Visitors				U.S. totals, cumulative	
	University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Short-term grantees			
	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1959-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972		
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC														
Australia	344		194	10	142	3	259	18			10	1	32	981
Brunei														
Burma	18		20		50		75	3			12	1	4	179
China, Rep. of (Taiwan)	41		112		3		113	5	2		8		5	284
Hong Kong	11	1	8		2		29	5			5		6	61
Indonesia					50	4	10	1			10		5	75
Japan	155	6	187	6	117		312	6	18		236	14	32	1,057
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)	1				42						7			50
Korea	12	4	3	4	4	2	69	9	2		36		19	145
Laos					43	4	1	1			7		5	56
Malaysia	11		3		4		58				22			98
New Guinea			2		2									4
New Zealand	149	5	121	4	80	3	48	2	1		9	1	15	423
Pacific Islands														
(Br. Solomon Is.														
Caroline Is.														
Fiji Is.					3									4
Mariana Is.											1			
Micronesia					1									1
New Caledonia											1			1
Tonga Is.					2									2
Western Samoa)														
The Philippines	84		37		10		177	5			19		5	332
Singapore	7				2		12	3			8		3	32
Thailand	19		13		41		103	4	3		39		4	222
Viet-Nam	6		2	1	39	6	45	2			19		9	120
Multi-country					1		5	2	9		208	10	12	235
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC TOTAL	858	16	702	25	638	22	1,316	66	35		657	27	156	4,362

Foreign Grantees																	U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Area and country
Academic								International Visitors						Foreign totals, cumulative					
University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Specialists		Leaders							
1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1957- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1972	1949- 1972	1972	1949- 1972		
609	26	412	36	228	10	104	4	17		21	1	184	15	92	1,667	124	2,648	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	
238		42		1		3				25		3		4	4	4	4	Australia	
				97								116	2	2	523	6	702	Brunei	
209	6	94	5	63		35		10	2	79	3	153	16	32	675	37	959	Burma	
40		8		27		1		12	2	61	4	61	6	12	222	18	283	China, Rep. of (Taiwan)	
289	13	3		71	1	6		18	2	124	7	336	6	29	876	34	951	Hong Kong	
2,923	23	1,164	8	377	3	139	5	22	2	115	13	1,151	91	145	6,036	177	7,093	Indonesia	
																		Japan	
93	7			12				1	1	5		35		8	154	8	204	Khmer Republic (Cambodia)	
422	17	59	2	68		26	1	21	2	210	5	294	24	51	1,151	70	1,296	Korea	
26				66				5		20		53	8	8	178	13	234	Laos	
249	13	16		122		5		12	2	146	7	261	14	36	847	36	945	Malaysia	
2								1		4		2		1	9	1	13	New Guinea	
290	10	82		108	3	27	1	17	1	36		116	12	27	703	42	1,126	New Zealand	
								1				1	1	1	3	1	3	Pacific Islands (Br. Solomon Is.	
													3	3	3	3	3	Caroline Is.	
1		1		9				2	1	4		33	5	6	56	6	60	Fiji Is.	
													1	1	1	1	1	Manana Is.	
				1						2		16			19		20	Micronesia	
												1			1		2	New Caledonia	
															1		3	Tonga Is.	
8										3		6	1	1	18	1	18	Western Samoa)	
1,039	23	53		57		19		32	2	129	4	214	10	39	1,582	44	1,914	The Philippines	
49	1	7		21		1		12	2	67	4	57	8	15	229	18	261	Singapore	
574	15	5		71	3	2		29	1	137	3	327	21	43	1,188	47	1,410	Thailand	
99	4	8		21		1		11	1	43	9	126	4	18	327	27	447	Viet-Nam	
																12	235	Multi-country	
7,160	158	1,954	51	1,420	20	369	11	222	22	1,231	60	3,547	248	570	16,473	726	20,835	EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC TOTAL	

Number of Exchanges With Each Country, 1949-1972-Continued

(Arrivals Only)

Area and country	U.S. Grantees													
	Academic								International Visitors				U.S. totals cumulative	
	University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Short-term grantees			
	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1959-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1972	1949-1972
WESTERN EUROPE														
Austria	673	18	92	2	86	2	134	7			8		29	1,022
Belgium	302	3	76	1	65		57	2			3		6	509
Canada					17	2						2	4	21
Denmark	258	3	116	1	43	1	144	4			4		9	574
Finland	114	3	79	3	73		200	4			19	1	11	496
France	4,364	13	427	1	469		413	33			25		47	5,745
Germany	3,367	92	337	19	665	18	491	17			598		146	5,604
Gibraltar														
Iceland	19	2	7		10		17						2	83
Ireland	29	2	19		4		66	6	3		25		8	129
Italy	1,790	32	441	7	616	34	366	10			3		83	3,316
Luxembourg			1		2		1				20		4	8
Malta	1		3		4		4				4			12
Netherlands	503		132	6	219		189	6			8		12	1,063
Norway	320		16	6	58	1	103	4			2		11	655
Portugal	32	1	23	3	1		23	2			1		6	86
Spain	268	12	79		235		175	6			11		18	786
Sweden	75	8	31	2	12	1	54	1			15	6	18	205
Switzerland							10				1			11
United Kingdom	2,385	25	399	7	2,115	86	412	9			20		127	5,458
Multi-country			1		81		2				220	11	11	315
WESTERN EUROPE TOTAL	14,500	214	2,424	58	4,775	145	2,861	111	3		987	20	548	26,098
EASTERN EUROPE														
Bulgaria	4		2		8		3				5		8	22
Czechoslovakia	12		3		4		5	3			7		7	35
Hungary			8		1						1		4	14
Poland	79	8	1		1		42	10	4		144	12	30	301
Romania	32	5	19	4			16	4			13	2	15	95
U.S.S.R.	361	35	103	13	175		20				64	3	51	774
Yugoslavia	37	7	14	2			65	21			54	8	38	208
Multi-country	1		1								39	7	7	48
EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	526	55	151	19	178	16	151	38	4		327	32	160	1,497

Foreign Grantees																	U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Area and country
Academic								International Visitors						Foreign totals cumulative					
University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Specialists		Leaders							
1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1972	1949- 1972	1972	1949- 1972		
1 005 485	22 18	220 158	15 9	115 145	4 21	98 30	9 1	3 3		64 20	6 211	273 2	5 8	61 40	1 839 1 092	90 46	2 861 1 601	WESTERN EUROPE	
				21	2					2		93	1	3	119	7	140	Austria	
640	17	234	7	94		62	1			54	9	175	5	39	1 298	48	1 872	Belgium	
854	15	270	9	277	6	27		58	4	208	5	469	4	43	2 206	54	2 702	Canada	
4 689	209	802	40	762	21	389	11	48		167	2	668	27	310	7 835	357	13 580	Denmark	
5 775	97	687	17	968	25	185	3	30		272	13	5 604	60	215	13 736	361	19 340	Finland	
				2											2			France	
151	7	5	1	54				3		84	3	139	6	17	453	19	536	Germany	
152	4	28	4	354		5		4		36	2	26	5	15	620	23	749	Gibraltar	
1 589	49	836	33	427	16	155	12	3		84	4	606	19	133	3 833	216	7 149	Iceland	
44		2		17						3		24	2	2	92	2	100	Ireland	
9				15						4		15	3	3	46	3	58	Italy	
943	24	278	13	176		82	1	2		98	6	178	8	52	1 809	64	2 872	Luxembourg	
1 239	33	350	7	177	1	71		1		72	5	180	10	56	2 146	67	2 801	Malta	
102	10	34	2	28		3		14		16	2	118	7	21	336	27	422	Netherlands	
470	30	65	1	84	7	66		103	19	45	1	206	6	64	1 103	82	1 889	Norway	
178	11	121	5	68		39	2	2		130	10	139	3	31	708	49	913	Portugal	
11		1		1		1		2		13	2	59		2	90	2	101	Spain	
2 882	42	1 445	28	2 135	86	657	9	6		94	3	526	12	180	7 925	307	13 383	Sweden	
																		Switzerland	
																11	315	United Kingdom	
																		Multi-country	
21 218	588	5 536	191	5 920	172	1 870	49	282	23	1 466	73	9 709	191	1 287	47 288	1 835	73 386	WESTERN EUROPE TOTAL	
6		14	5	13						6		11	3	8	58	16	80	EASTERN EUROPE	
12		30	9	5						25		12	1	10	94	17	129	Bulgaria	
3		12	11							1	2	4	2	15	35	19	49	Czechoslovakia	
126	8	115	9	15		6		8		87	30	66	14	61	484	91	785	Hungary	
23	3	54	38	14		8	1			29	20	42	10	72	242	87	337	Poland	
324	34	136	5	153	15	14				1	5	5	1	60	693	111	1 467	Romania	
189	26	136	26	33	5	30	4	6		155	11	213	12	84	846	122	1 054	U.S.S.R.	
																		Yugoslavia	
																		Multi-country	
683	71	497	103	233	20	58	5	14		304	68	353	43	310	2 452	470	3 949	EASTERN EUROPE TOTAL	

Number of Exchanges With Each Country, 1949-1972-Continued

(Arrivals Only)

Area and country	U.S. Grantees													
	Academic								International Visitors				U.S. totals, cumulative	
	University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Short-term grantees			
	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1949-1971	1972	1972	1949-1972
LATIN AMERICA														
Argentina	91	7	9		14		113	9	7		21		16	271
Barbados					2							1	1	3
Bolivia	26		1		8		14				5			54
Brazil	143	6	21	1	76		159	7	15		79		14	507
Chile	123	3	10		16		111	9	6		24		12	302
Colombia	84	5	4		171		174	14			24		19	476
Costa Rica	33				3		21	3			4		3	64
Cuba	8				6		13				6			33
Dominican Rep	11							1			14		1	26
Ecuador	51	2	1		10		87	8			30	1	11	190
El Salvador	2				2		18				6			28
Guatemala	71				1		26		4		10			112
Guiana														
(Fr. & Surinam)											1			1
Guyana					6		5	1			2		1	14
Haiti	18				2		12	1			6		1	39
Honduras	8				7		19	1			7		1	42
Honduras (Br.)									1		4	1	1	6
Jamaica	9	1	14		7		13			1	11	3	4	58
Mexico	94		1		5		210	10			80		10	400
Nicaragua	14				8		15	1			1		1	39
Panama	8						14				16			38
Paraguay	6		3		6		21	1			4		1	41
Peru	105	5	25		20		172	18	11		14	3	26	373
Trinidad & Tobago	3		1		1		22	2			1		2	30
Uruguay	27		6		6		80	2			15		2	136
Venezuela	81				1		22	1	9		50		1	164
West Indies (Br.)	2		5		25						8			40
French Antilles					3									3
Neth. Antilles											2			2
Multi-country							8		14	4	245	4	8	275
LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	1,018	29	101	1	406		1,349	89	67	4	690	13	136	3,767
Multi-area TOTAL					1		5				499	12	12	517
GRAND TOTAL	17,822	333	3,884	118	6,980	185	7,551	383	211	31	3,915	149	1,199	41,562

Foreign Grantees																	U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS		Area and country
Academic								International Visitors						Foreign totals cumulative					
University students		Research scholars		Teachers		University lecturers		Educational travel		Specialists		Leaders							
1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1957- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1949- 1971	1972	1972	1949- 1972	1972	1949- 1972		
444	22	46	5	160	4	26	3	226		125	9	420	32	75	1,522	91	1,793	LATIN AMERICA	
2				9	1			1		11	1	13	4	6	42	7	45	Argentina	
160	8	20		214	6	5	1	456	15	21		198	17	47	1,121	47	1,175	Barbados	
711	29	128	3	328	12	38	2	1,088	15	167	6	649	66	133	3,242	147	3,749	Bolivia	
480	23	62	6	243	2	28	4	67	13	34	3	257	23	74	1,245	86	1,547	Brazil	
397	22	37	11	284	14	21	2	366		62		225	25	74	1,466	93	1,942	Chile	
66	1	8		120	9	5	1	336		50	1	76	14	26	687	29	751	Colombia	
57		2		46		1		5		7		40			158		191	Costa Rica	
80	4	3		61	5	3	1	130		38	5	122	10	25	462	26	488	Cuba	
182	3	12		265	17	6	2	392		41		199	11	33	1,130	44	1,320	Dominican Rep	
40	2	2		104	1	1	1	368		25	6	97	5	15	652	15	680	Ecuador	
69	4	3		317	7	6		574		121		193	19	30	1,313	30	1,425	El Salvador	
2				1				1		7	2	8	1	3	22	3	23	Guatemala	
50	1		1	14	1			4		46	3	48	6	12	174	13	188	Guinea (Fr. & Surinam)	
71		1		65		1		21		19		29	4	4	211	5	250	Guyana	
59		3		136	6	1	1	176	6	17		79	8	21	492	22	534	Haiti	
9				29	3			2		21	1	23	2	6	90	7	96	Honduras	
4		6		20		1		18		58	2	60	13	15	182	19	240	Honduras (Br.)	
352	5	51	1	604	5	19	2	1,119		99	4	175	39	56	2,475	66	2,875	Jamaica	
98	2	3		77	10	3	1	95		19		66	6	19	380	20	419	Mexico	
102		4		130	8	4	1	121		27	10	65	11	30	483	30	521	Nicaragua	
105	2	11		112	5	3	1	57		25		105	5	13	431	14	472	Panama	
259	21	104	5	262	15	13	2	372		33		169	15	58	1,270	84	1,643	Paraguay	
31	1	3		5				16		31	1	41	5	7	134	9	164	Peru	
135	5	42	12	167	2	4		379	29	47	4	130	10	62	966	64	1,102	Trinidad & Tobago	
84	7	8		184		6	3	411		71		352	51	61	1,177	62	1,341	Uruguay	
25		4		24		2		17		29		19	1	1	121	1	161	Venezuela	
				10	3			32		2		25	2	5	74	5	77	West Indies (Br.)	
				5						8	1	2	2	3	19	3	21	French Antilles	
																8	275	Neth. Antilles	
																		Multi-country	
4,075	162	563	44	3,996	136	197	28	6,850	78	1,261	59	3,885	407	914	21,741	1,050	25,508	LATIN AMERICA TOTAL	
																12	517	Multi-area TOTAL	
41,123	1,210	9,614	454	13,216	385	2,762	107	8,429	289	6,423	423	21,516	1,335	4,203	107,286	5,402	148,848	GRAND TOTAL	

Total Grantees, July 1, 1971-June 30, 1972
(Arrivals Plus Grant Extensions and Renewals)

Area	U.S. Grantees			Foreign Grantees			TOTAL U.S. AND FOREIGN GRANTEES
	Arrivals	Extensions and renewals	U.S. total	Arrivals	Extensions and renewals	Foreign total	
Africa	41	9	50	682	103	785	835
Near East and South Asia	146	10	156	440	462	902	1,058
East Asia and Pacific	156	9	165	570	440	1,010	1,175
Western Europe	548	32	580	1,287	602	1,889	2,469
Eastern Europe	160	3	163	310	40	350	513
Latin America	136	10	146	914	216	1,130	1,276
Multi-area	12		12				12
FY 1972 TOTAL	1,199	73	1,272	4,203	1,863	6,066	7,338
FY 1971 TOTAL	1,053	52	1,105	3,950	2,464	6,414	7,519
Percent Change 1972 Over 1971	+14	+30	+15	+6	-24	-5	-2

Distribution of Grantees in the United States, 1952-1969; 1970, 1971, and 1972*

Arrivals Only (Except for 1972)

State or territory	Arrivals						Arrivals, Extensions, and Renewals				TOTAL ARRIVALS	
	1952*-1969		1970		1971		1972				1952-1972	
	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.		To U.S.		From U.S.	To U.S.
							Arrivals	Extensions & renewals	Arrivals	Extensions & renewals		
Alabama	211	158	3	10	6	6	5		11	6	225	185
Alaska	21	10		1			1			1	22	11
Arizona	213	336	13	13	15	21	14	2	8	17	255	378
Arkansas	134	145	2	4	1	8	5		4	3	142	161
California	4,110	5,937	142	343	141	340	184	7	373	236	4,577	6,993
Colorado	467	1,102	14	29	25	37	21	1	30	42	527	1,198
Connecticut	949	1,402	10	35	25	35	22	3	39	43	1,006	1,511
Delaware	125	109	1	3	4	3	7		2	1	137	117
Florida	475	563	12	32	21	65	23	3	25	22	531	685
Georgia	310	454	9	22	6	21	14		21	13	339	518
Hawaii	157	66	9	3	10	10	7	3	8	5	183	87
Idaho	115	137	3	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	124	142
Illinois	1,832	4,048	68	129	49	106	58	8	103	164	2,007	4,386

* State data prior to 1952 are not available.

Distribution of Grantees in the United States, 1952-1969, 1970, 1971, and 1972*
—Continued

Arrivals Only (Except for 1972)

State or territory	Arrivals						Arrivals, Extensions, and Renewals				TOTAL ARRIVALS	
	1952*-1969		1970		1971		1972				1952-1972	
	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.	To U.S.	From U.S.		To U.S.		From U.S.	To U.S.
							Arrivals	Extensions & renewals	Arrivals	Extensions & renewals		
Indiana	808	1,988	22	92	31	79	28		66	71	889	2,225
Iowa	516	832	12	35	16	25	9	2	22	20	553	914
Kansas	514	1,258	13	26	15	36	11		47	32	553	1,367
Kentucky	273	179	10	3	13	3	37	1	5	7	333	190
Louisiana	291	382	4	14	13	10	7	1	7	14	315	413
Maine	190	198	7	4	1	4	7	1	4	2	205	210
Maryland	680	728	12	26	36	24	27		24	27	755	802
Massachusetts	1,812	4,901	38	174	52	146	48	2	188	164	1,950	5,409
Michigan	1,433	3,106	37	73	46	77	60	3	75	81	1,576	3,331
Minnesota	901	1,419	21	46	23	47	24		38	42	969	1,550
Mississippi	149	53	1	4	3	5	2		4	5	155	66
Missouri	591	715	11	26	21	23	15		24	23	638	788
Montana	137	97	2	3	9	8	3		2	4	151	110
Nebraska	235	214	6	3	3	7	5	1	5	8	249	229
Nevada	59	13	3		2	2	1				65	15
New Hampshire	183	172	11	14	4	7	6	2	8	7	204	201
New Jersey	1,314	1,505	44	63	35	49	43	2	59	45	1,436	1,676
New Mexico	190	157	12	6	2	3	8		8	2	212	174
New York	5,200	7,639	107	231	120	216	139	5	232	263	5,566	8,318
North Carolina	564	788	8	35	15	31	21		35	29	608	889
North Dakota	110	58	6	4	6	3	3	1	2	1	125	67
Ohio	1,290	2,441	34	60	39	76	46	2	49	61	1,409	2,626
Oklahoma	289	343	8	5	6	3	9		9	5	312	360
Oregon	522	796	11	19	17	46	19		45	17	569	906
Pennsylvania	1,828	3,273	52	125	60	137	53	2	137	125	1,993	3,672
Rhode Island	238	376	3	10	4	13	11		17	17	256	416
South Carolina	189	154	2	6	6	6	3	1	6	6	200	172
South Dakota	133	64	2	3	7	2	4		3	2	146	72
Tennessee	348	485	7	13	8	21	12	1	8	17	375	528
Texas	911	1,820	33	88	30	85	33	2	99	58	1,007	2,092
Utah	213	283	12	10	8	6	9		5	6	242	304
Vermont	138	176	2	2	5	4	3		4	2	148	186
Virginia	562	455	19	22	23	14	32	5	15	17	636	506
Washington	682	1,274	14	32	24	35	29	3	27	28	749	1,368
West Virginia	142	93	3	8	2	2	7		1	3	154	104
Wisconsin	816	1,887	29	52	30	39	31	2	51	63	906	2,029
Wyoming	79	50	1	1	3	1	1	2		1	84	52
District of Columbia	580	1,121	24	43	16	40	29	1	68	28	649	1,272
Guam	3										3	
Puerto Rico	97	1,366	2	32		22			31		99	1,451
Virgin Islands	6										6	
Multi-State		30,515		1,632		1,919			2,114	6		36,180
Outside U.S.	55	38	1	35	1	39	1		33		58	145
TOTAL	34,390	87,880	932	3,706	1,062	3,968	1,199	70	4,203	1,862	37,583	99,757

*State data prior to 1952 are not available.

Fields of Specialization by Category of Grantee, July 1, 1971-June 30, 1972

(Arrivals Only)

Fields of specialization	U.S. Grantees						U.S. totals
	Academic				International Visitors		
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel	Short-term grantees	
HUMANITIES							
FINE ARTS							
Archeology	5	1					6
Architecture	5	1		2			8
Painting, sculpture	4	1					5
History of art, architecture	7	2					9
Music, History of music	31	4	4	3		4	46
Theatre arts, drama	7		1	1		10	19
Fine arts, general		1	24	2		2	29
Other	6			1		1	8
FINE ARTS TOTAL	(65)	(10)	(29)	(9)		(17)	(130)
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE							
African							
Classical	1		17				18
East Asian	1						1
East European, Slavic	15	2	8				25
West European*	41	1	1	1			44
Near East and South Asian	1						1
Romance	24	1	1	2		1	29
U. S. and English	5	1	8	71		2	87
Other	16			1		3	20
LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE TOTAL	(104)	(5)	(35)	(75)		(6)	(225)
Library science		1		5		1	7
Linguistics, philology	6	3		15		3	27
Museum service						2	2
Philosophy	7			4		1	12
Religion	8						8
Other							
HUMANITIES TOTAL	190	19	64	108		30	411
SOCIAL SCIENCES							
Anthropology	6	2		6		1	15
Area studies	5	3	1	16	31	1	57
Business administration		1		17		1	19
Communications	1			1		9	11
Economics	9	1	4	17		22	53
Environmental regulations		1					1
Geography	2	3	5	4			14
HISTORY							
African				1			1
East Asian	1	2	4				7
European	41	9		1			51
Latin American	1						1
Near East and South Asian	1						1
U.S. history and civilization		1	2	20			23
World	2		4	1			7
Other	11			1			12
HISTORY TOTAL	(57)	(12)	(10)	(24)			(103)

* When possible, European languages representing the Romance group have been reported under that title.

Foreign Grantees								U S AND FOREIGN TOTALS	Fields of specialization
Academic				International Visitors			Foreign totals		
University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educa- tional travel	Specialists	Leaders			
2	1					2	5	11	HUMANITIES
21	6		3	30	6	1	67	75	FINE ARTS
	1	3				4	8	13	Archeology
3	1	1					5	14	Architecture
5	3		6		1	8	23	69	Painting, sculpture
7	4	1			37	17	66	85	History of art, architecture
						21	21	50	Music, History of music
6				1			7	15	Theatre arts, drama
									Fine arts, general
									Other
(44)	(16)	(5)	(9)	(31)	(44)	(53)	(202)	(332)	FINE ARTS TOTAL
	1						1	1	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
1	9						10	28	African
		3	2				5	6	Classical
2			2			1	5	30	East Asian
3		29	3				35	79	East European, Slavic
1							1	2	West European*
	1	20	10				31	60	Near East and South Asian
76	17	6	5			2	106	193	Romance
8	4				15		27	47	U S. and English
									Other
(91)	(32)	(58)	(22)		(15)	(3)	(221)	(446)	LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE TOTAL
5					10	10	25	32	Library science
35	5		1		3		44	71	Linguistics, philology
						6	6	8	Museum service
6	1		2	2			11	23	Philosophy
13	2					1	16	24	Religion
2							2	2	Other
196	56	63	34	33	72	73	527	938	HUMANITIES TOTAL
									SOCIAL SCIENCES
6						1	7	22	Anthropology
19	1					1	21	78	Area studies
112	3	1			13	24	153	172	Business administration
12	2			19	58	251	342	353	Communications
86	18	2	9	57	8	81	261	314	Economics
			1			2	3	4	Environmental regulations
11	3	13	2				29	43	Geography
									HISTORY
	4						4	5	African
								7	East Asian
	1		4				5	56	European
								1	Latin American
			1				1	2	Near East and South Asian
3	9		2	15	1	1	31	54	U S. history and civilization
		22					22	29	World
11	1						12	24	Other
(14)	(15)	(22)	(7)	(15)	(1)	(1)	(75)	(178)	HISTORY TOTAL

Fields of Specialization by Category of Grantee, July 1, 1971-June 30,
1972-Continued

(Arrivals Only)

Fields of specialization	U.S. Grantees						
	Academic				International Visitors		U.S. totals
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel	Short-term grantees	
SOCIAL SCIENCES—Continued							
Industry				1			1
Labor						18	18
Law	2	5		3		1	11
Political science	17	11		25		13	66
Psychology	1	3		5			9
Public administration	1			1			2
Social science				2		2	4
Social work and welfare				2			2
Sociology	9	5		17		6	37
Urban housing and planning						7	7
Women's organizations, activities						1	1
Youth organizations, activities						2	2
Other	1	1					2
SOCIAL SCIENCES TOTAL	111	48	20	141	31	84	435
EDUCATION							
General		2		8		4	14
Administration and supervision				2			2
Teacher training and methodology	1		1	1			3
Measurement and testing				1			1
Elementary and pre-school			42				42
Secondary							
University				1			1
Special remedial			4				4
Vocational			1				1
Art and music	2						2
English as a foreign language	2		35	16		8	51
Physical			1	5		1	7
Science			1	2			3
Other	3	1		8		2	14
EDUCATION TOTAL	8	3	85	44		15	155
MEDICINE	5	11		7		2	25
ENGINEERING		9		23		1	33
TRANSPORTATION							
AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCE							
Agriculture	1	4		4			9
Food technology		1		1			2
Home economics, dietetics			1	1			2
Other							
AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCE TOTAL	1	5	1	6			13

Foreign Grantees								U S AND FOREIGN TOTALS	Fields of specialization
Academic				International Visitors			Foreign totals		
University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educa- tional travel	Specialists	Leaders			
3						26	29	30	SOCIAL SCIENCES—Continued
69	21		4	25	4	152	156	174	Industry
51	8		2	26	17	42	178	189	Labor
37	7		1		16	291	394	460	Law
10			1		1	1	47	56	Political science
	1		1		2	25	38	40	Psychology
3		3				1	5	9	Public administration
23	3	6	3		185	18	206	208	Social science
13	3					58	93	130	Social work and welfare
						8	24	31	Sociology
						4	4	5	Urban housing and planning
				24		3	27	29	Women's organizations, activities
12						1	13	15	Youth organizations, activities
481	85	47	30	166	305	991	2,105	2,540	Other
									SOCIAL SCIENCES TOTAL
									EDUCATION
1			24	29	10	113	177	191	General
2	3	40			12	2	59	61	Administration and supervision
4	8	4					16	19	Teacher training and methodology
	4	1					5	6	Measurement and testing
2		46					48	90	Elementary and pre-school
1		32				2	35	35	Secondary
	2					9	11	12	University
		4				1	5	9	Special, remedial
		3				1	4	5	Vocational
1	1	7				2	11	13	Art and music
27	1	100		21	6	5	160	221	English as a foreign language
5		2					7	14	Physical
		3			2		5	8	Science
42	4	5				1	52	66	Other
85	23	247	24	50	30	136	595	750	
									EDUCATION TOTAL
36	98		3		5	37	179	204	MEDICINE
191	42		4	3	1	9	250	283	ENGINEERING
10	2					9	21	21	TRANSPORTATION
									AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCE
27	13				3	34	77	86	Agriculture
1	2						3	5	Food technology
1		1				1	3	5	Home economics, dietetics
4							4	4	Other
33	15	1			3	35	87	100	
									AGRICULTURE, FOOD SCIENCE TOTAL

Fields of Specialization by Category of Grantee, July 1, 1971-June 30, 1972-Continued
(Arrivals Only)

Fields of specialization	U.S. Grantees						U.S. totals
	Academic			International Visitors			
	University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educational travel	Short-term grantees	
NATURAL, PHYSICAL SCIENCES							
Chemistry	3	3	4	13			23
Computer sciences†		1	1	1			3
Earth sciences	1	3		3		3	10
Life sciences	6	7	4	9			26
General science and history of	1	1					2
Mathematics, statistics†	3	3	3	18			27
Physics	4	5	3	9		1	22
Space sciences				1		1	2
Other							
NATURAL, PHYSICAL SCIENCES TOTAL	18	23	15	54		5	115
MISCELLANEOUS							
Liberal arts							
Sports							
International educational and cultural exchange						11	11
Observation of U.S.						1	1
Other							
MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL						12	12
GRAND TOTAL	333	118	185	383	31	149	1,199

† May be interrelated

Foreign Grantees								U.S. AND FOREIGN TOTALS	Fields of specialization
Academic				International Visitors			Foreign totals		
University students	Research scholars	Teachers	University lecturers	Educa- tional travel	Specialists	Leaders			
27	46	2	2		2	1	80	103	NATURAL, PHYSICAL SCIENCES
1	1						2	5	Chemistry
14	10	3	1			6	34	44	Computer sciences†
26	42	7	2		1	1	79	105	Earth sciences
4							4	6	Life sciences
46	6	8	7		1		68	95	General science and history of
52	28	7		1	3	2	93	115	Mathematics, statistics†
2						1	3	5	Physics
1				36		3	40	40	Space sciences
									Other
173	133	27	12	37	7	14	403	518	NATURAL, PHYSICAL SCIENCES TOTAL
2							2	2	MISCELLANEOUS
						14	14	25	Liberal arts
						10	10	11	Sports
						7	7	7	International educational and cultural exchange
3							3	3	Observation of U.S.
									Other
5						31	36	48	MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL
1,210	454	385	107	289	423	1,335	4,203	5,402	GRAND TOTAL

Sources of Funds Programed, Fiscal Years 1971 and 1972

Source of funds	1971	1972	Difference increase (+) decrease (-)
MUTUAL EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACT APPROPRIATION			
OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$37,141,599	\$40,805,498	+ \$3,663,899
International Educational Exchange Activities (Special Foreign Currency Program Appropriation)			
Reserve Funds on Hand, Binational Educational Foundations and Commissions	150,000	177,000	+ 27,000
Educational Exchange Funds, Payment by Finland, World War I Debt	486,188	478,000	- 8,188
Foreign Government Contributions to Cost-Sharing Agreements	376,051	372,931	- 3,120
Irish Counterpart Funds	1,830,284	2,425,028	+ 594,744
	89,608	89,608	
TOTAL OTHER FUNDS	2,932,131	3,542,567	+ 610,436
GRAND TOTAL	\$40,073,730	\$44,348,065	+ \$4,274,335

Total Funds Obligated, Fiscal Years 1968-1972

Program activity	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent change, 1972 over 1971
EXCHANGE OF PERSONS						
Exchanges with 127 countries and territories	\$33,079,987	\$23,238,251	\$23,760,685	\$27,093,046	\$30,256,729	
Assistance to High School (Teenage)						
Exchanges	180,000	182,762	208,250	240,000	290,000	
Special Programs for Non-Grant Students	362,600	400,000	445,196	632,068	805,788	
Volunteers to America	99,936	37,708				
TOTAL EXCHANGE OF PERSONS	33,722,523	23,858,721	24,414,131	27,965,114	31,352,517	+ 12%
Aid to American-Sponsored Schools Abroad	2,052,937	1,599,942	1,599,661	1,649,938	1,699,452	+ 3%
Cultural Presentations	1,575,487	1,199,010	596,182	549,615	699,965	+ 27%
UNESCO Support Activities	405,771	433,522	484,742	496,213	474,896	- 4%
Program Services Cost	6,804,143	6,160,583	6,344,709	6,859,060	7,402,235	+ 8%
Administrative Expense	2,499,632	2,277,500	2,375,152	2,553,790	2,719,000	+ 6%
GRAND TOTAL	47,060,493	35,529,278	35,814,577	40,073,730	44,348,065	+ 11%

Countries With Cost-sharing Agreements* (Dollar Equivalent)

Country	Cost-sharing agreement signed	Contribution FY 1972	Country	Cost-sharing agreement signed	Contribution FY 1972
Australia	Aug. 28, 1964	\$201,600	Korea		\$7,951
Austria	June 25, 1963	150,000	Netherlands		75,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	Dec. 12, 1968	75,000	New Zealand	Feb. 3, 1970	56,794
China, Rep. of	Apr. 23, 1964	25,300	Norway	Mar. 16, 1964	28,000
Cyprus	Sept. 7, 1968	3,600	Portugal		5,240
Denmark	Feb. 25, 1965	26,667	Spain		100,000
France	May 7, 1965	90,000	Sweden	June 28, 1963	11,605
Germany	Nov. 20, 1962	1,105,429	United Kingdom	May 10, 1965	170,000
Iceland	Feb. 13, 1964	1,137	Yugoslavia		46,090
Israel	Mar. 23, 1967	5,714			
Italy		240,000	TOTAL		\$2,425,028

* In addition, Ireland provided \$89,608 in Irish counterpart funds under a special exchange agreement.

*Expenditures, by Country, Under Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange
Act (P.L. 87-256) During Fiscal Year 1972*

(Country totals include amounts for Exchange of Persons, Cultural Presentations, and Aid to American-Sponsored Schools Abroad)

Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC		AFRICA		WESTERN EUROPE	
Australia	\$554,132	Algeria	\$41,674	Austria	305,930
Burma	112,296	Angola	103,173	Belgium/Luxembourg	219,004
China, Rep. of	329,412	Botswana	57,444	Canada	5,077
Fiji	14,095	Burundi	21,616	Denmark	152,939
Hong Kong	74,423	Cameroon	112,596	Finland	460,329
Indonesia	418,607	Cent. African Rep.	22,165	France	588,388
Japan	1,145,754	Chad	26,060	Germany	1,872,762
Khmer Republic (Cambodia)	219,560	Dahomey	74,306	Iceland	51,611
Korea	343,931	Equatorial Guinea	11,587	Ireland	95,547
Laos	218,847	Ethiopia	181,126	Italy	752,764
Malaysia	279,442	Gabon	8,334	Malta	7,288
Micronesia	14,733	Gambia	20,743	Netherlands	233,111
New Zealand	167,786	Ghana	309,102	Norway	143,539
Philippines	269,018	Ivory Coast	112,079	Portugal	102,261
Singapore	70,613	Kenya	149,302	Spain	391,176
Thailand	357,535	Lesotho	71,970	Sweden	147,145
Viet-Nam	207,193	Liberia	376,308	Switzerland	1,608
Regional Cooperation with private institutions	447,581	Libya	8,811	United Kingdom	648,647
	812,398	Malagasy Republic	6,474	Regional Cooperation with private institutions	93,712
TOTAL	6,057,356	Malawi	29,922		154,800
		Mali	52,928		
		Mauritania	17,353	TOTAL	6,427,638
		Mauritius	61,170		
		Morocco	217,630		
		Mozambique	60,284		
		Niger	21,120		
		Nigeria	280,585		
		Rwanda	53,474		
		Senegal	59,907		
		Sierra Leone	94,078		
		Somalia	6,231		
		South Africa	280,501		
		Southern Rhodesia	81,233		
		Sudan	45,836		
		Swaziland	60,412		
		Tanzania	116,841		
		Togo	37,958		
		Tunisia	159,228		
		Uganda	156,531		
		Upper Volta	30,711		
		Zaire	151,050		
		Zambia	135,334		
		Regional Cooperation with private institutions	596,231		
			344,189		
		TOTAL	4,865,607		

*Expenditures, by Country, Under Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
(P.L. 87-256) During Fiscal Year 1972—Continued*

(Country totals include amounts for Exchange of Persons, Cultural Presentations, and Aid to American-Sponsored Schools Abroad)

Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures	Country	Expenditures
EASTERN EUROPE		LATIN AMERICA *		NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	
Bulgaria	\$11,622	Argentina	507,467	Afghanistan	252,133
Czechoslovakia	62,014	Bahamas	8,701	Arabian Peninsula	58,830
Hungary	29,649	Barbados	24,344	Cyprus	194,097
Poland	591,645	Bolivia	251,284	Egypt	108,736
Romania	623,310	Brazil	869,596	Greece	393,298
U.S.S.R.	1,028,606	British Honduras	17,384	India	1,351,640
Yugoslavia	744,240	Chile	409,435	Iran	380,910
Cooperation with private institutions	379,042	Colombia	481,205	Israel	190,717
TOTAL	3,470,128	Costa Rica	75,116	Jordan	83,429
		Curacao	7,410	Lebanon	97,023
		Dominican Republic	82,971	Nepal	217,945
		Ecuador	262,481	Pakistan	377,486
		El Salvador	42,479	Sri Lanka	261,941
		Guatemala	108,258	Turkey	482,878
		Guyana	73,278	Regional	456,027
		Haiti	33,540	Cooperation with private institutions	711,121
		Honduras	91,349	TOTAL	5,618,211
		Jamaica	46,464		
		Mexico	473,797	Total by country	31,736,125
		Nicaragua	68,185	Undistributed	12,611,940
		Panama	49,716	GRAND TOTAL	*44,348,065
		Paraguay	86,859		
		Peru	420,864		
		Surinam	7,384		
		Trinidad & Tobago	60,632		
		Uruguay	142,341		
		Venezuela	215,801		
		Regional	316,672		
		Cooperation with private institutions	62,172		
		TOTAL	5,297,185		

* Includes foreign government contributions and other funds

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